



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Dr. Newberry's work in the Colorado Cañon.

My attention has been drawn to the fact that the absence of any mention of the earlier explorations of the Colorado Cañon region in the review of Capt. Dutton's monograph (p. 327) does an apparent injustice to these, and particularly to Professor Newberry's work in that district. It is to be regretted that the limit of space available rendered an historical notice of the progress of geological discovery in this remarkable region impossible, while a paragraph in the review, intended to apply merely to the work of the later geological surveys organized as such, may be interpreted as ignoring that of previous government expeditions which antedated these by many years, and were carried out in the face of difficulties and even dangers with which later parties have not had to contend. This was very far from being the intention; and, indeed, Professor Newberry's work in the cañon region is so well known to geologists, and so highly appreciated, that an attempt to ignore it in any complete account of the region could but reflect on the author.

THE REVIEWER.

The occurrence of the Hessian fly in North America before the revolution.

The American philosophical society of Philadelphia appointed, in 1791, a committee for the purpose of collecting, and communicating to the society, materials for the natural history of the insect called Hessian fly, as also information of the best means of preventing or destroying the insect, and whatever else relating to the same might be interesting to agriculture.

At a meeting of the committee, April 17, 1792, it was resolved, that for obtaining information of the facts necessary for forming the natural history of this insect, *before its entire evanishment from among us*, it be recommended to all persons whose situation may have brought them into acquaintance with any such facts, to communicate the same by letter, addressed to Thomas Jefferson, esq., secretary of the state to the United States.

Nine questions were proposed, on which information was particularly wanted. I quote here only the first.

"In what year, and at what time of the year, was this animal observed for the first time? Does it seem to have made its appearance in this country only of late years, or are there any reasons for supposing that it was known in any part of the United States previously to the commencement of the late revolution?"

The resolutions of this meeting are printed in full in Carey's *American museum* (Philadelphia, 1792, vol. xi., June, pp. 285-287) by the committee, — Thomas Jefferson, B. Smith Barton, James Hutchinson, Caspar Wistar. The *American museum* was discontinued after 1792. The last volume contains no report of the committee.

As is obvious from the first question, it was at this time not settled whether the insect had been observed here before the revolution, or not. Mr. A. Fitch quotes the publication in the *American museum*, and stated that no report had been made by the committee. The importance of this question, and of a committee with Jefferson at the head, led me to ask Prof. J. P. Lesley whether the old minutes of the Philosophical society contain any unpublished report, or any thing else relating to the Hessian fly. I received from Mr. Henry Phillips, jun., secretary of the society, the following answer, under date of March 28, 1884:—

At the request of Professor Lesley, I have examined our old minutes in reference to the Hessian fly, and append on next page the results of my search. I know *positively*¹ that before the

¹ The Italics are by Mr. H. Phillips.

revolution our newspapers are full of communications in reference to the Hessian fly *eo nomine*. I cannot recall to mind any one paper, but I remember perfectly frequently seeing these articles when reading for other purposes. I cannot find that the committee ever reported.

Extracts from the minutes.

1768, May 18. Com. on husbandry to consider whether any method can be fallen upon for preventing the damage done to wheat by the Hessian fly. *N.B.*—Mr. DuHamel has written on the subject.

1768, June 21. Paper on the Hessian fly read by Dr. Bond; ordered to be published. See No. 4, original papers.

1768, Oct. 18. Col. Landon Carter, Sabine Hill, Va. Observations on the fly weevil destructive to wheat; ordered to be published. [Is published in vol. i. of the transactions of the society. Cf. Harris, *Injur. ins.*, p. 502. Dr. H. A. H.]

1791, April 15. Jefferson, Dr. Barton, Hutchinson, Thomson, and Dr. Wistar, a committee to collect materials for forming the natural history of the Hessian fly, and the best means for its prevention and destruction. [Do not find this committee ever reported. H. P.]

1791, Aug. 19. Memoir on Hessian fly by T. L. Mitchell of Long Island read.

Everybody conversant with our actual knowledge and the literature on the Hessian fly, will acknowledge it to be excusable that I took the liberty to again ask Mr. Phillips if by chance the year 1768, together with the name Hessian fly, was not a clerical error; the more so, as Mr. Morgan in Dobson's *Encyclop.* (vol. viii. p. 491) states, "The name of Hessian fly was given to this insect by myself and a friend early after its first appearance on Long Island."

To day I received from Mr. Phillips the following letter, dated April 1, 1884:—

1. 1768 is not an error. It occurs in the proper place in the old MS. vol., and there can be no doubt about the fact. *Similarly* the words *Hessian fly*.

The term came in use in Pennsylvania from the early German immigrants long before the revolution. I am *sure* the term occurs in our Pennsylvania gazettes long prior to that period.

2. Cannot say if that paper (of Dr. Bond) was ever published. Possibly in some gazette *pro bono publico*. There is no clerical error as to the date and name.

Dobson is certainly incorrect in the statement you quote. [Mr. Morgan's pretension to have given the name Hessian fly. Dr. H. A. H.]

At this writing it is not an easy matter for me to *verify* my own statement as to the communications which I have seen in the early Pennsylvania gazettes before the revolution. I have had great use often in days past for historical researches, and the recurrence of the name of the Hessian fly in these early days was a frequent matter of conversation with me and friends, friends of two generations older than myself. While I am perfectly convinced that my memory is accurate, yet a statement of that nature should be verified for historical use. I regret I have not the present opportunity of so doing; yet, in view of the minutes of 1768 bearing upon the matter, I don't doubt the accuracy of my memory, although it was *obiter*.

The importance of these letters is an excuse for their publication, which is done with the permission of the writer.

DR. H. A. HAGEN.

Cambridge, April 2.

A spider's device in lifting.

The interesting description by Mr. Larkin (*Science*, No. 58) of the lifting by a spider of a large beetle to its nest reminds me of quite another device by which I once saw a minute spider (hardly larger than the head of a pin) lift a house-fly, which must have been more than twenty times its weight, through a distance of over a foot.

The fly dangled by a single strand from the cross-bar of a window-sash, and, when it first caught my attention, was being raised through successive small distances, of something like a tenth of an inch each; the lifts following each other so fast, that the ascent seemed almost continuous. It was evident that the weight must have been quite beyond the spider's power to stir by a 'dead lift'; but his motions were so quick, that at first it was difficult to see how this apparently impossible task was being accomplished. I shall have to resort to an illustration to explain it;